

Kentucky Gazette.

"True to his charge—he comes, the Herald of a noisy world; News from all nations, lumbering at his back."

J. CUNNINGHAM, Editor.

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BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas a convention for the adjustment of
claims of citizens of the United States of America
upon the Government of the Mexican Republic,
was concluded and signed at Washington on the
eleventh day of April, in the year of our
Lord, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-
nine, which convention, being in the English
and Spanish languages, is word for word as fol-
lows:

Convention for the adjustment of claims of citi-
zens of the United States of America upon the
Government of the Mexican Republic.
Whereas a convention for the adjustment of
claims of citizens of the United States upon the
Government of the Mexican Republic was con-
cluded and signed at Washington on the 10th
day of September, 1838, which convention was
not ratified on the part of the Mexican Govern-
ment, on the alleged ground that the consent of
His Majesty the King of Prussia to provide an
arbitrator to act in the case provided by said
convention could not be obtained:

And whereas the parties to said convention
are still, and equally, desirous of terminating
the discussions which have taken place between
them in respect to said claims, arising from in-
juries to the persons and property of citizens of
the United States by Mexican authorities, in a
manner equally advantageous to the citizens of
the United States, by whom said injuries have
been sustained, and more convenient to Mexico
than that provided by said convention: The Pres-
ident of the United States has named for this
purpose, and furnished with full powers, John
Forstyth, Secretary of State of the said United
States, and the President of the Mexican Repub-
lic has named his excellency Senor Don Fran-
cisco Pizarro Martinez, accredited as Envoy
Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of
the Mexican Republic to the United States, and
has furnished him with full powers for the same
purpose: And the plenipotentiaries, have
agreed upon and concluded the following arti-
cles:

ARTICLE I.
It is agreed that all claims of citizens of the
United States upon the Mexican Government,
statements of which, soliciting the interposi-
tion of the Government of the United States,
have been presented to the Department of State or
to the diplomatic agent of the United States at
Mexico until the signature of this convention,
shall be referred to four commissioners, who
shall form a board, and be appointed in the fol-
lowing manner, namely: two commissioners shall
be appointed by the President of the United
States, by and with the advice and consent of
the Senate thereof, and two commissioners by
the President of the Mexican Republic. The
said commissioners, so appointed, shall be sworn
impartially to examine and decide upon the
said claims according to such evidence as shall
be laid before them on the part of the United
States and the Mexican Republic respectively.

ARTICLE II.
The said board shall have two secretaries,
versed in the English and Spanish languages;
one to be appointed by the President of the
United States, by and with the advice and con-
sent of the Senate thereof, and the other by the
President of the Mexican Republic. And the
said secretaries shall be sworn faithfully to dis-
charge their duty in that capacity.

ARTICLE III.
The said board shall meet in the city of
Washington within three months after the ex-
change of the ratifications of this convention,
and within eighteen months from the time of
its meeting shall terminate its duties. The Sec-
retary of State of the United States shall, im-
mediately after the exchange of the ratification
of this convention, give notice of the time of
the meeting of the said board, to be published in
two newspapers in Washington, and in such
other papers as he may think proper.

ARTICLE IV.
All documents which now are in, or hereafter
shall be, the possession of the Mexican Govern-
ment, or of any person acting under its author-
ity, in relation to the claims of citizens of the
United States, shall be delivered to the board. The
Mexican Government shall furnish all such docu-
ments and explanations as may be in their possession,
for the adjustment of the said claims according
to the principles of justice, the law of nations,
and the stipulations of the treaty of amity and
commerce between the United States and Mex-
ico of the 8th of April, 1831; and the said docu-
ments to be specified when demanded at the in-
stance of the said commissioners.

ARTICLE V.
The said commissioners shall, by a report un-
der their hands and seals, decide upon the jus-
tice of the said claims and the amount of com-
pensation, if any, due from the Mexican Govern-
ment in each case.

ARTICLE VI.
It is agreed that if it should not be convenient
for the Mexican Government to pay at once the
amount so found due, it shall be at liberty, im-
mediately after the decisions in the several cases
shall have taken place, to issue Treasury notes,
receivable at the maritime custom houses of the
Republic in payment of any duties which may
be due or imposed at said custom houses up-
on goods entered for importation or exportation;
said Treasury notes to bear interest at the rate
of eight per centum per annum from the date
of the award on the claim in payment of which
said Treasury notes shall have been issued until
that of their receipt at the Mexican custom
houses. But as the presentation and receipt of
said Treasury notes at said custom houses in

large amounts might be inconvenient to the Mex-
ican Government, it is further agreed that, in
such case, the obligation of said Government to
receive them in payment of duties, as above
stated, may be limited to one-half the amount
of said duties.

ARTICLE VII.
It is further agreed that in the event of the
commissioners differing in relation to the afore-
said claims, they shall, jointly or severally, draw
up a report stating, in detail, the points on
which they differ, and the grounds upon which
their respective opinions have been formed. And
it is agreed that the said report or reports, with
authenticated copies of all documents upon
which they may be founded, shall be referred to
the decision of His Majesty the King of Prussia.
But as the documents relating to the aforesaid
claims are so voluminous that it cannot be ex-
pected His Prussian Majesty would be willing
or able personally to investigate them, it is ag-
reed that he shall appoint a person to act as an
arbitrator in his behalf; that the person so ap-
pointed shall proceed to Washington; that his travelling
expenses to that city and from thence on his re-
turn to his residence in Prussia, shall be defrayed,
one half by the United States and one half by
the Mexican Republic; and that he shall receive
as a compensation for his services a sum equal
to one half of the compensation that may be al-
lowed by the United States to one of the com-
missioners to be appointed by them, added to
one half of the compensation that may be al-
lowed by the Mexican Government to one of the com-
missioners to be appointed by it. And the com-
pensation of such arbitrator shall be paid, one half
by the United States and one half by the Mex-
ican Government.

ARTICLE VIII.
Immediately after the signature of this con-
vention, the plenipotentiaries of the contracting
parties (both being thereto competently au-
thorized) shall, by a joint note, addressed to the
Minister for Foreign Affairs of His Majesty the
King of Prussia, to be delivered by the minister
of the United States at Berlin, invite the said
monarch to appoint an umpire to act in his be-
half in the manner above mentioned, in case
this convention shall be ratified respectively by
the Governments of the United States and Mex-
ico.

ARTICLE IX.
It is agreed that in the event of His Prussian
Majesty's declining to appoint an umpire to act
in his behalf, as aforesaid, the contracting par-
ties, on being informed thereof, shall without
delay, invite Her Britannic Majesty, and in case
of her declining, His Majesty the King of the
Netherlands, to appoint an umpire to act in
their behalf, respectively, as above provided.

ARTICLE X.
And the contracting parties further engage to
consider the decision of such umpire to be final
and conclusive on all matters so referred.

ARTICLE XI.
For any sums of money which the umpire
shall find due to citizens of the United States
by the Mexican Government, Treasury notes shall
be issued in the manner aforesaid.

ARTICLE XII.
And the United States agree forever to ex-
onerate the Mexican Government from any fur-
ther accountability for claims which shall
aforesaid, or which, being allowed by either,
shall be provided for by the said Government in
the manner before mentioned.

ARTICLE XIII.
And it is agreed that each Government shall
provide compensation for the commissioners and
secretary to be appointed by it; and that the con-
tingent expenses of the board shall be defrayed,
one moiety by the United States and one moiety
by the Mexican Republic.

ARTICLE XIV.
The convention shall be ratified, and the ratifi-
cations thereof shall be exchanged at Wash-
ington within twelve months from the signature,
or sooner if possible.
In faith whereof, we, the plenipotentiaries of
the United States of America and of the Mexican
Republic, have signed and sealed these pre-
sents.

Done in the city of Washington, on the eleventh
day of April, in the year of our Lord one
thousand eight hundred and thirty-nine, in the
sixty-third year of the independence of the
United States of America and the 19th of that
of the Mexican Republic.

[L. S.] JOHN FORSTYTH,
[L. S.] FRANCISCO MARTINEZ.
And whereas the said convention has been
duly ratified on both parts, and the respective
ratifications of the same have been exchanged;
Now, therefore, be it known that I, MARTIN
VAN BUREN, President of the United States,
have caused the said convention to be made pub-
lic, to the end that the same, and every clause
and article thereof, may be observed and fulfill-
ed with good faith by the United States and the
citizens thereof.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my
hand and caused the seal of the United States
to be affixed, at the City of Washington, this
eighth day of April, in the year of our Lord one
thousand eight hundred and forty, and of the inde-
pendence of the United States the sixty-fourth.

M. VAN BUREN.

By the President,
JOHN FORSTYTH, Secretary of State.

LOSSES BY BANKS.

We extract the following items from a
report of the Secretary of the Treasury,
dated December 30th, 1839, and presented
in compliance with a resolution from Con-
gress, passed January 14th, 1839:

Amount of loss by receiving officers, from the 4th of March, 1837, to the 4th of March, 1837,	\$2,035,519
Amount of loss by disbursing officers, during the same period,	4,356,573
Amount of loss by banks in using them as depositories during the same period, including the depre- ciation of bank paper,	\$31,974,722

It appears from the above statement, that
the losses sustained by the Government has
been SEVEN TIMES GREATER BY THE BANKS,
than by the disbursing officers of the Gov-
ernment. The Independent Treasury bill
would prevent such a prodigious waste of
the public money—and yet the leaders of
the Whig party are strongly opposed to this
measure, which would be the means of
saving the Government from such immense
losses. They wish the banks to have the
handling of the money, because they are
so liberal with it in electioneering. The
Democratic do not like such prodigality.

Chillicothe Advertiser.

THE TIME TURNED.—A revolution has taken
place—the tide has turned. We learn that an
individual has recently left Texas in a hurry, and
come to this country—absolutely running away from
Texas. When people get to running away from
Texas it is time to stop. What will Mrs. Grundy
say now.—Pineyune.

From the Springfield "Old Hickory."
CONSPIRACY AGAINST THE RIGHTS OF
THE PEOPLE OF THE U. S.—A FOUL
PLOT DETECTED!

We have been favored by some unknown
friend with the most important document,
which clearly discloses the objects and
designs of the Opposition in making Gen. Har-
rison their candidate for the Presidency, as well
as the means by which his nomination was pro-
cured from the Harrisburg Convention.

It will be borne in mind that the Federal party
throughout the Union, held up Mr. Clay as their
candidate for the Presidency, from the com-
mencement of Mr. Van Buren's Administration
till after the last August elections. The meas-
ures of Mr. Van Buren's Administration have
been submitted to the good sense and intelligence
of the country, and the last summer's elections
in the several States showed that they were glo-
riously and triumphantly sustained. Mr. Clay
himself was in the field—actively engaged in
electioneering—traveling from State to State—
delivering public discourses, and making political
speeches, when the news of his utter and entire
overthrow in the States of Tennessee, Indiana,
and Ohio, drove him home to Ashland in despair.
The full elections completed the triumph of the
great measures of Mr. Van Buren's Administration,
and by demonstrating that those measures were
and would continue to be sustained, it was also
shown that Mr. Clay, a high tariff, internal im-
provements, and a National Bank, would no
longer meet with the encouragement and support
of the American people. In many parts of the
Union, the Federalists give up the contest in
despair, and every where it was admitted that
Mr. Van Buren had triumphed, and that his suc-
cess in the next election was certain. Some of
the leading Federal papers even went so far as
to urge the dismemberment of the party, and
the cessation of all hostilities to the present
Democratic Administration. To the Federal
party all hope had fled, and it was not by an ad-
vocacy of the principles which had ever charac-
terized them that they could ever again expect
success. Boldly and openly they battled for
years in support of a protective tariff, a grand
system of internal improvements, and a National
Bank. Upon these questions they had failed, and
with them had fallen their great champion, Mr.
Clay.

During the past season, the Abolitionists and
Abolition newspapers had shown themselves ag-
ainst Mr. Clay, and had given the most decided
manifestations in favor of Gen. Harrison.
To abandon Mr. Clay, to secure the co-opera-
tion of the ABOLITIONISTS, and to procure
the nomination of Gen. Harrison, to whom the
Anti-Masons and Abolitionists were supposed to
be attached, was now the object of the Federal
party. To seek this alliance openly they dare
not. To proclaim the motive publicly and bold-
ly, would be fatal. But to secure the nomina-
tion of Harrison, it was necessary that it should
be known all over the Union, that the Abolition-
ists and Anti-Masons would give him their sup-
port. With this view, the "Central Abolition
Committee," at Albany, in New York, got up
the following circular, which was directed by
Mr. S. Dewitt Bloodgood, a leading Abolitionist
in Albany, to various leading Federalists in all
the States in the Union, instructing them to urge
their delegates in the Harrisburg Convention to go
for Harrison.

One of the circulars was sent to Mr. Simeon
Francis, editor of the Sangamon Journal, sup-
posing, from his station, that he could influence
the vote of Illinois. Mr. Francis, and the whole
Federal party of the State, had long been for
Clay; and as the vote of this State was cast for
Harrison in the Harrisburg Convention, and as
all the leading Federalists in this State, about
that time, became very friendly to Gen. Har-
rison, we have every reason to believe that it was
under the influence of the ABOLITION and
ANTI-MASONIC CIRCULAR.

Here is the Circular, together with the letter
of Mr. Bloodgood:

ALBANY, Oct. 3d, 1839.
To the Editor of the Sangamon Journal:
Dear Sir—I send you (CONFIDENTIALLY) a cir-
cular which is circulating here, and is producing
great effect. Mr. Clay cannot possibly get this
State, or New England. Our only hope is in
Gen. Harrison, who is perfectly unexceptionable,
and has no serious opposition to him on any pos-
sible ground. The leaders do not feel, perhaps,
as sure of getting paid for their services with
him as with other candidates who have implied
loyalty to the Union. But we can make a
glorious rally under his banner, and reach the
hearts of the people with his services and vir-
tues. Gen. Scott has been pushed by a few An-
ti-Masons, but it is all nonsense. I send you
a pamphlet, which is also circulating here, and
which shows that no Jackson men or Antis-
masons can or will support him. The great point
now is to have the public voice indicate a preference,
or there may be fatal mistakes made at Har-
rison. I am the Chairman of the State Central
Committee of Young Men, but do not speak of-
ficially. I should like to forward some papers
and letters to your delegates, but their resi-
dence is not mentioned. Will you publish their re-
sidence and send me a paper?

Yours, truly,
S. DEWITT BLOODGOOD.

(Confidential.)

"DEAR SIR.—The peculiar crisis in which the
Whig party is placed, and the extensive polit-
ical correspondence, with many of the purest and
most patriotic of our fellow-citizens in other
States, induce me to address you at this time, in
relation to the Presidential question. And first,
let me avow myself as the warm, devoted, per-
sonal friend of Mr. Clay, and an unqualified ad-
mirer of his talents and services. I believe he
deserves to be President of the United States,
above all other candidates, and yet, with all
these admissions, I cannot but consider his pros-
pect at present a hopeless one. We have lost
three years in contests about men, and the tide
of victory carrying us now, except into the
eddy formed by opposing sections, or upon the
barren beach of useless controversy, seems cal-
culed to leave us there. The Whig party, being
an intelligent and intellectual class, must neces-
sarily do its own thinking, and with thought
comes a variety of opinions, and with variety,
want of unity and concord. This is our predic-
ament, and our danger. If we were united, we
should be formidable to the enemies of our coun-
try; but, alas! we are beaten in detail. Let us
apply this fact to the choice of candidates. Mr.
Clay's political course, and long conflicts, have
caused him to become unpopular, and rendered
him liable to ridicule. Is it the part of sagacious
men to venture against such odds? With a ma-
jority of the States against us, is it prudent to
risk every thing left? Our party leaders want
sagacity, or, as I prefer styling it, philosophy.—
They act as if mankind were always actuated
by the best motives, and that the holding up an
abstract truth, is the pledge of success. Not so.
Nations, like individuals, are often ruled blindly
by passion, prejudice, ambition, and many
other causes. It is in vain to oppose their
will when they take a particular bias. They
will attempt it, and thus history tells us, with
its minority page of the downfall

of patriots vainly struggling against their erring
countrymen, and finally of the downfall of the
unhappy themselves. This is the law of nature
and the will of Providence. Let us also apply
this fact to politics. We cannot expect perfec-
tion in the people at large; we can only rely on
their general good intentions, sustained by a
consciousness that their own interests individ-
ually, are at stake with those of the mass. When
they are right in the main, it is as much as we
should expect. We cannot hope that they will
be men in order to please us. In this knowl-
edge consists the tact of the Administration
party. They studiously seek to know the
public will, and they follow it long enough to
profit by its force and power. How admirably they
availed themselves of the popularity of Jack-
son! By bad measures they have lost much of
its advantage, and by prosecuting such a scheme
as the Sub-Treasury, they will lose more. But
still they are strongly entrenched, and we must
carry their entrenchments, or be doomed to po-
litical slavery. How admirably they have done
by uniting on the man who has less opposition to
him than another. Superior or splendid talents,
or exalted claims, are not the questions to be
considered. What is any man, compared to the
cause? What have we to do with political re-
wards, when our country is on the brink of ruin?
Have our friends of Mr. Clay, have made a
fatal mistake. In their love for him, they have
made a battle to be fought. Enthusiasm will
not always overpower superiority of numbers.
If it could, Mr. Clay would have been President
long ago.

If Mr. Clay runs, he will meet with opposition
from old party antagonists, whose heads have
grown gray in political inquiry.

THE ABOLITIONISTS, generally, will op-
pose him.

The violent Anti-Masons will oppose him.

The Irishmen who have already denounced
him for his attack on O'Connell, will oppose him.

The enemies of the United States Bank will
oppose him.

THE WESTERN SQUATTERS will oppose
him.

The Southern States Rights men will oppose
him. (Some several leading papers in Georgia.)

Now, in the name of heaven, shall we run
the risk of this opposition, or even of the show
of it? Can we go headlong into a fight with
these diverse elements actively at work against
us? Are we strong enough to venture so much?

It seems to me that some men must have taken
such a view of the matter, and have been driven
against whom any portion of this opposition may
be brought. Nothing but a strong and decided
course on the part of our editorial friends, and
an appeal, without delay, to the good sense of
the party, will save us from utter ruin.

To whom shall we then look for aid? Where
is the man sufficiently popular to be our candi-
date, and one free from those objections?
I answer, I have but one, and that is Gen. Wil-
liam Henry Harrison. He has been in the field
for three years, and if our good policy had prevailed,
we would by this time have looked down upon
his position.

Among the "people" of this State he is at this
moment vastly more popular than any other can-
didate; and the reasons for it lie deep in the hu-
man heart.

Since the revolution in the West, and South, and
North, we have begun to think, and thinking
has produced wonderful changes under our own
eyes. Our letters from the western counties as-
sure us that the delegates to the National Con-
vention will generally be Harrison men, and such
they will be from this vicinity.

The name of Gen. Scott has been brought out
here by a few of our leading office holders. It
is suspected that it was at first merely a scheme
to get rid of Mr. Clay, and the implied obliga-
tion of his support. As it took a little better
look at the matter, a few have attempted to
press it. But it is the idol of all attempts, and
even now signally fails. Gen. Scott is not
known as a Whig, and not identified with us—
A few ambitious men in New York, and in the
army, doubtless hope to advance themselves
by advancing him. But, leaving other objections
out of view, two circumstances are fatal to him,
growing out of a celebrated personal controver-
sy. Gen. Jackson, he it is, and that of De Witt
Clinton, will shortly make their appearance, by
which all hopes of support from any of their
friends will be entirely cut off. Read for your-
selves from Niles' Register for 1818, and you will
judge how much popularity will be left him in
this struggle. But I forbear.

I hope you will give this letter your serious
attention, and if you agree with me, you will at
once throw yourself into the front rank for the
purpose of producing "union and harmony" IN
TIME.

Yours, with great respect,
A friend of Clay, but a greater friend of
the Cause.

Gen. Harrison was nominated and is now the
Federal Abolition candidate for the Presidency
of the United States. He was nominated for a
reason contained in the above circular. He
was nominated, because the "ABOLITION-
ISTS" would go for him.

Because the "ANTI-MASONS" would go for
him!

Because the Western "SQUATTERS" would
go for him!

And because, the "Abolitionists," and the
"Anti-Masons," and the Western "Squatters"
would "not go for Clay."

Having secured the nomination of Gen. Har-
rison, the Abolitionists and Anti-Masons, a new hope
sprang was raised. The Abolition papers all over
the nation, boldly and loudly proclaimed that
Gen. Harrison's nomination was produced by the
firmness and energy of the Abolitionists. Fed-
eralists every where seem to be animated by
the hope of success, but that hope is founded
on the support of the Abolitionists. Wherever
an Abolitionist is found, he is loud and warm
in the support of Harrison. There are some
three hundred Abolitionists, it is said, in the
county of Sangamon, every one of whom is for
Harrison. We call upon our fellow-citizens in every
neighborhood of this county and State, to notice
the course of the Abolitionists.

To find one anywhere who is not for Harrison—
to find one who boldly says they would sacrifice
their country and its proud and holy institutions,
and bathe its fields with the blood of their fellow-
citizens to make the negro free, are the men who
boast of having made Harrison the Federal can-
didate for the Presidency; and the men who are
every where giving him their most zealous sup-
port.

It renewed hope and active exertions of the
leading Federalists, can be attributed to nothing
else but their coalition with the Abolitionists.—
I once every question of political principle, they
have lost ground in the last three years. And
their course last fall towards Mr. CLAY demon-
strated this; for he was the able champion of
all their political principles. Clay is now thrust
aside, and under the dark banner of ABOLITION-
ISM, the Federalists hope to conquer by
secrecy and intrigue. At this very moment, a
secret and dangerous organization is going on in
every neighborhood in this State; and, it is said,
every State in the Union. In every precinct,
poll books are secretly kept by a secret Com-
mittee, appointed by a secret Central Committee,
living at Springfield. In these poll books every

voter's name is taken down, and his vote record-
ed some nine months before the election. But
this secret organization is of a piece with that
which made Harrison the candidate for the
Presidency. Secret Committees are the best pos-
sible resort of those who wish the grounds and
positions upon which Harrison was nominated,
known to all their friends, especially the Abolition-
ists. They could not make them known by
stump speeches or through the press, for TIEY
DARE NOT. The union of ABOLITIONISM
with FEDERALISM, can best be communicated
by SECRET COMMITTEES. But we leave
the subject now to resume it hereafter.

From the Veray (La.) Times.
MARTIN VAN BUREN AND THE RIGHT
OF SUFFRAGE.

The old and oft repeated calumnious charge
that Mr. Van Buren is opposed to universal suf-
frage, being still reiterated by the Federal press,
and their stump orators, has led us and other
readers the following letter of Mr. Van
Buren, in reply to certain queries from a Com-
mittee of mechanics, of the State of Rhode
Island. This letter was written nearly four
years before his election to the Presidency, by
an overwhelming vote of the people. A more
glaring perversion of truth with regard to Mr.
Van Buren's course on this subject, never was
exhibited by human invention. Read the letter,
then mark the lying subterfuge of the Federal
party in relation to the matter.

Washington, July 6th, 1833.
Gentlemen—I have the honor to acknowl-
edge the receipt of your letter, requesting infor-
mation concerning the manner in which the
right of suffrage is regulated in the State of
New York, together with my opinion upon the
utility and practical operation of the system
now in force there.

I can have no objection whatever to furnish-
ing the information you desire, but I feel some deli-
cacy, under the circumstances of the case, in ex-
pressing an opinion on the several points to
which you refer. The right of suffrage not only
controls the election of the State functionaries,
but that of the elective officers of the General
Government is, by the Federal Constitution,
made dependent on it; and, in this respect, it is
undoubtedly to be considered, not only a mat-
ter of primary importance to those who are im-
mediately interested in it, but as a subject of
interest to all parts of the Union. The settle-
ment of all questions connected with this fran-
chise in any particular State, has, however,
usually been regarded as belonging exclusively
to the people of that State; and, under ordinary
circumstances, any interference by a citizen of
another State, would justly be considered as im-
proper. Thus viewing the matter, I certainly
should not have ventured an opinion upon any
point bearing on the question now under dis-
cussion in Rhode Island, had it not been for the
request contained in your letter, which the re-
lations I hold to the People of the United States,
make it my duty to respect.

By the first Constitution of New York, the
possession of a freehold estate of the value of
\$250 over and above all debts charged thereon,
was necessary to entitle a person to vote for
Governor, Lieutenant Governor, and Senators. Mem-
bers of Assembly were chosen by persons paying
taxes and possessing freeholds of the clear value
of \$50, or renting tenements of the annual val-
ue of five dollars.

The obvious injustice and ascertained inutility
of this regulation, together with other causes,
led, in 1821, to the call of a Convention for the
revision of our State Constitution. Of that Con-
vention I had the honor to be a member; and in
the discharge of the duties imposed upon me by
that situation, I labored, and, in conjunction with
a majority of the Convention, labored successfully
to abolish the freehold qualification. The principle
which I then advocated, and which was embodied
by the amended Constitution, extended the right
of voting for all elective officers of the State Govern-
ment to every citizen who should contribute to the
support of the Government, either by the payment
of taxes in money, or by labor on the highways, or
by service, according to law, in the militia. The
results of experience and the progress of liberal
opinions soon led to a further extension; and by
an amendment to the Constitution, finally adopted
in 1826, the right of suffrage was given to
every male citizen of full age, who shall have
been an inhabitant of the State for one year,
and of the county for six months, preceding the
election. This provision, however, does not extend
to persons of color, who, by the Constitution
of 1821, are not allowed to vote unless they have
been, for three years, citizens of the State, and for
one year before the election seized and possessed of
a freehold of the clear value of \$250, and have
been taxed and paid a tax thereon.

The Government of New York has, for sev-
eral years, been administered under the liberal
system established by the new Constitution, and
the still more liberal amendment of 1826, in a
manner which appears to have been satisfactory
to the people. It is possible that there may be
some who regret the extension of the right of
suffrage, and who would be gratified by the re-
vival of the old qualifications; but I do not be-
lieve that such a feeling is entertained by any
considerable portion of our citizens. I am very
sure that any attempt to restrict the exercise of
the right, and more especially to restore the
freehold qualification, would be put down by an
overwhelming majority.

In acting upon this subject, my own course
has never been influenced by an apprehension
that it would be dangerous to the rights of po-
pularity to extend the right of voting to those who
were without property. My experience has,
think, fully demonstrated that, in a community
like that which comprises a great majority of
every State in our confederacy, there is no reason
for alarm in this respect.

At an earlier period of my public life, I was
not entirely free from apprehensions of the in-
fluence of wealth upon so extended a suffrage
as that which is now possessed in New York.—
Upon this head, however, we are now able to
speak from full and satisfactory experience; and
I am convinced that my fears were without adequate
foundation. Numerous opportunities to test the
firmness of our citizens, and their ability to re-
sist the seductions of wealth, have been furnish-
ed within the last twelve years; and although
some local and temporary advantages may have
been occasionally gained through such means,
the general incorruptibility of our citizens has
been triumphantly established. Nor have I any
doubt that such will long continue to be the
history of our people; for, although a great dis-
parity in their condition may naturally be ex-
pected from an increase of population and other
causes, yet, on the other hand, it may be hoped
that the means of education and moral im-
provement will be proportionably increased, and that
of intelligent patriotism, which now pre-
vails among all classes, will be cherished and ex-
hibited by every succeeding generation.

With my best wishes for your individual pros-
perity, and for that of the State to which you
belong,

I remain, gentlemen, your obedient servant,
M. VAN BUREN.
To Messrs. Wm. L. Tallinghast, Lawrence Rich-
ards, Wm. Mitchell, Seth Luther, Wm. Mil-
ler, and David Brown.

From the Pennsylvanian.
FEDERAL TACTICS.

Within a year or two, at a time when the fed-
eral party were particularly dejected at the suc-
cess of democracy and at their own gloomy
prospects, a series of papers appeared in the
Boston Atlas, in which its adherents were ad-
vised to aim for the future at a more popular
manner: "to descend into the forum and take
the people by the hand." This was in effect to
say that, in default of principles to gain general
support, our opponents were to cover their de-
ficiencies by a tone and bearing calculated to
make friends and to secure votes. They were
virtually exhorted to play the demagogue—to
assume to be what they were not—to use un-
meaning cries in the place of an avowal of doc-
trine, and, by striving to amuse the people, to
draw them from their true position.

It is somewhat curious to note to what an ex-
tent this kind of "descending into the forum"
country—our opponents—descend, as they
call it, everywhere—descending with hard
edge—descending with big canoes, and even
descending with log cabins on their backs, to
"take the people by the hand," and to cajole
and deceive them, if possible. The advice of
the Atlas—the same

THE GAZETTE.

LEXINGTON, THURSDAY, MAY 7.

FOR PRESIDENT,
MARTIN VAN BUREN.
FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
RICHARD M. JOHNSON.
FOR GOVERNOR,
RICHARD FRENCH.

NEW YORK TOWN ELECTIONS.

Last year the Whigs elected Supervisors in 461 towns, the Democrats in only 410—this year the Democrats have elected supervisors in 435 towns, and the Whigs in 437, being a net Democratic gain since last fall of 49 towns. Upon this the Albany Argus remarks—"We assure our friends that the results of the Town Elections indicate the returning strength of the Democracy; and the certain victory they may achieve in November, if they pursue their success with union, a cordial zeal, and a thorough organization."

VIRGINIA ELECTION.

According to the Baltimore American of the 1st inst. the House of Delegates, as far as heard from, stands as follows—Democrats 53, Whigs 66. There has been a gain of two Senators and two Delegates by the Whigs. There are 13 counties, which elect 14 Delegates, still to hear from. Last year the Delegates from these counties stood as follows—Democrats 7, Whigs 6, Conservatives 1. We think it probable, but by no means certain, that the Whigs will have a small majority on joint ballot. Whether such should be the fact or not, we regard the State as certain for Mr. Van Buren in November. More counties have been carried immediately around Richmond by transferring votes from that city, than would give the Administration a majority in the House of Delegates. This game cannot be practised in the Presidential election.

MECHANICS' INSTITUTE AND SAVINGS INSTITUTION OF THE CITY OF LEXINGTON.

A charter for an Institution bearing the above title, procured at the late session of Legislature by our Senator, Robert Wickliffe, Esq., has been placed in our hands for publication by a friend. In laying it before our readers we deem it our duty to make some comments upon it, and to point out the particulars wherein we think it defective. We give the author full credit for good intentions, and approve, generally, of the plan. It has been some twenty or thirty years, we believe, since Savings Banks were first introduced in Europe, and their beneficial effects have been so obvious that few towns in France, England, Ireland or Scotland, are now unprovided with one or more of them. Providing, as they do, a secure place of deposit for the surplus earnings of the laboring classes, and for the safe investment of small sums, they have gradually acquired the confidence of all, and been greatly conducive to the formation of habits of industry and economy.

Mr. Wickliffe has, in the present charter, endeavored to combine with the ordinary powers of a Savings Bank, an institution of learning for the benefit of mechanics, but has failed, as we think, to secure the accomplishment of the latter object. Power is given to the Institute to hold personal or real estate to an amount "not exceeding one million of dollars," but it may commence operations when ten thousand dollars have been subscribed, or five thousand dollars paid in. It is authorized to deal in the usual articles of bank traffic, but prohibited from issuing paper for circulation. Upon leave given by two of the Trustees of Transylvania, the Directors of the Institute can erect buildings for an institution of learning upon the grounds of the University, and confer certain degrees; it can also establish scholarships in the University.

We approve of the general plan, but object to some of the details. We find nothing in the charter to compel the Directors of the banking portion of the Institute to establish a seminary or college. We see nothing to prevent the officers of the Institute from converting it solely into a bank, without ever founding an institution of learning for the benefit of mechanics or their children; nor do we believe that, under the present charter, it will ever be any thing else than a mere Savings Bank.

This omission is, we suspect, to be attributed to an oversight on the part of the draftsman. It is a defect, however, which may be easily remedied by an amendment, providing that a certain per centage of the profits of the Savings Bank shall be set apart for the establishment of a Mechanics' Institute, and that when this fund amounts to a certain sum it shall be invested in the purchase of a site, the erection of proper buildings, the employment of professors and lecturers, the procuring a library and apparatus, &c. &c. And by further providing, that when the charter of the bank may expire, the rights and privileges of the Institute shall not lapse also, but that it shall be placed upon the footing of other Colleges,

and shall still be employed for its original, and for no other purposes.

There is one power granted by this charter which we regard as in the highest degree dangerous to the interests of mechanics, and entirely unnecessary to the success of the Institution:—we allude to the right granted to it to deal "in mechanical inventions and labor." This right would open the door to vast abuses and to the direst oppressions. The Institute might fall into the hands of a few capitalists—they might purchase up the right of using all important mechanical inventions within the State—enter the field as a contractor for the erection of every variety of buildings and machinery—drive, by its vast capital, the master operatives from the field, eventually control the whole round of mechanical operations, and reduce the mechanics themselves to the condition of mere serfs.

This power is not necessary to the success of all the objects which the author of the charter professes to have in view, and should be expunged the first opportunity.

With the amendments we have suggested, we believe that the charter would be generally acceptable, and that it would be productive of vast good. If the Institute should set aside but five thousand dollars per annum of its profits, it would amount to two hundred thousand dollars in forty years. This sum would be amply sufficient to realize the whole idea of Mr. Wickliffe.—With it a Mechanics' Institute could be established that would be an ornament to our city, and of incalculable benefit to the mechanical and all other classes.

THE TIPPECANOE POLE.

We have heard that the Whigs are preparing a huge buckeye pole, which they design erecting in a short time, in some part of the city. Some of our friends appear to feel dissatisfied at this, but without any just cause, as we think. The friends of Gen. Harrison certainly have a right to plant as many buckeye poles as they can find ground of their own to plant them upon, and at this no offence should be taken. For our own part, we should be glad to see them stuck up around our city as thick as pea sticks, it will be such fine fun to see the Whigs pulling them down after the Presidential election.

CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS.

FRIDAY, April 24.—There was some debate in the Senate, upon the proposed reference of a petition, presented by Mr. Buchanan, praying for the imposition of a duty upon imported silk. The petition was referred to the Committee on Finance.—The Senate then took up and passed to a third reading forty two private bills. The bill providing for the graduation of the price of public lands was taken up and passed—yeas 28, nays 8.

The morning hour in the House of Representatives was devoted to the reception of reports from Committees. At 1 o'clock the appropriation bill was taken up, in Committee of the Whole. An exciting debate took place which lasted until 1 o'clock at night, at which hour the House adjourned.

SATURDAY, April 25.—The Senate was not in session.

The morning hour was devoted by the House to the reception of reports from the standing Committees. Among them was one from the Committee on Pensions, to extend the act of 1828 for the relief of widows. At 1 o'clock the House resolved itself into Committee of the Whole, and listened to a speech from Mr. Dillet, an hour or two more was occupied in listening to the Report of the Select Committee, upon the fight between Messrs. Bynum and Garland. The report was ordered to be printed, and to lie upon the table for the further consideration of the House, the Committee having only reported the facts of the case, without recommending any special action.

MONDAY, April 27.—Nothing of moment occurred in the Senate—fifty or sixty private bills were passed, and an animated debate in relation to the powers of Congress and the Supreme Court, took place between Messrs. Southard, Preston and Hubbard.

The House was engaged during the morning hour in the consideration of a motion to reconsider the order to print the report of the select Committee, and the evidence taken by it, in relation to the fight between Messrs. Garland and Bynum. The object of this motion was the suppression of the report, and the evidence. The House, by a vote of 143 to 20, refused to reconsider. At 1 o'clock the House went into Committee of the Whole; Mr. Dillet concluded his speech, and Mr. Stanley, of N. C. obtained the floor.

The following extract from the Washington correspondence of the Baltimore Republican, gives the proceedings of the House after Mr. Stanley got the floor, and up to 12 o'clock of the 28th ult.

WASHINGTON CITY, April 28. The House of Representatives was in session all last night, and there is no prospect of its adjourning. It is the object, and design of the Administration party, to pass the General Appropriation Bill before the House shall be allowed to adjourn. It is absolutely necessary, and indispensable that the bill should be passed today, and it can only be carried by force. If

the opposition prevails on an adjournment to-day, before the bill is disposed of, a debate will be called up anew, and weeks may fade away, before it is brought to a close. Every department of the government is now standing still, for the want of the passage of the Bill. In fact, there is not a department of the American government that can at this moment, for the want of the passage of this bill, pay a demand of the amount of ten dollars.

The bill should have been passed at an early day of the session; and under no circumstances should it be allowed to become a subject to long speeches upon. It is now nearly six weeks since the bill was first called up, and amidst all that has been said and sung, and hatched to it, not ten words have been uttered in relation to the merits of the bill itself.

Such a state of things as is now presented, reflects discredit on the House of Representatives, and disgrace on the country, and should not be allowed. It should arrest and secure the attention of the People, and steps should be taken to abate such nuisances.

It is now eleven o'clock, and the House is still in session, engaged in a "wall of the House," which was commenced last night at 12 o'clock. At 12 o'clock the call of members was suspended, and the House next went into committee of the whole, Mr. Casey, of Ill. in the chair. Mr. Jones, of Va. chairman of the committee of Ways and Means, proposed to strike out the sum of \$300,000, and to insert \$250,000, as the salary of the Commissioner of Pensions, to make the appropriation agree with the salary of that officer.

Mr. Briggs, of Mass. for some reason best known to himself, but incomprehensible to every body else, opposed the motion with great energy. The Committee was also addressed by Messrs. Pettkien, Profit, and Pope, of Kentucky. At this time I closed the debate was going on. The Senate had a private bill before it up to the time the ears departed.

GEN. HARRISON'S POVERTY.

The whigs rely greatly for success in the Presidential canvass, on the impression they are endeavoring to make upon the public mind in relation to the General's poverty. They would have the people believe that he lives in a "log cabin," and drinks nothing but "hard cider." With this view they get up processions of their partisans, and display to the wondering eyes of the ignorant, miniature buckeye cabins, lots of barrels of the sour juice of the apple, mimic canoes, &c. &c. Not content with such foolish parades, in many of the cities, towns and villages, they have erected buckeye cabins, where the admirers of the pseudo hero can swirl hard cider to their hearts' content. The aristocracy of the country, too, have suddenly become very fond of aping the manners and dress of the laboring classes. Men who never touched a hoe, a plow or a harrow in their lives, have put on homespun and hunting shirts—men who drink nothing but the most costly foreign wines and liquors, can now guzzle hard cider by the gallon.

All these things are done for effect, and for effect only. So soon as the crowds assembled at their celebrations have dispersed, these gentlemen don their disguises, purify themselves from the contamination they suppose they have received by mixing with the rabble, wash the flavor of the "hard cider" from their mouths with Hock, Champagne or Madeira, and laugh in their sleeves at the simplicity of their gulls.

What care the whigs for the rights of the people—what care they for political principles? The whole history of that party is but a repetition of assaults upon the rights of the great mass, and they are now fighting for power and place alone, without daring to avow a single political principle. The efforts they are making to render their candidate popular are an insult to the common sense of the nation, and cannot fail to meet the rebuke they justly deserve. What are the people of this enlightened nation to be gulled by "hard cider" and race shows, into the support of a man for the Presidency who dares not avow a single principle—who has been placed in the hands of a committee to prevent him from speaking? Nothing short of his actual election shall ever convince us that the people of this free and happy Union can be so gulled, cheated and deceived.

But the General's poverty—we set out with the intention of making some comments upon that. It is well known that General Harrison is Clerk of the County Court of Hamilton county, Ohio, and that the income of that office is about \$10,000 per annum—that the General performs its duties by deputy, and pockets about 6,000 dollars a year, without earning a dollar of it. He farms out his clerkship to others, and receives 6,000 dollars per annum for nominally filling the office of County Clerk.

In addition to the income from his clerkship, the General owns a splendid estate of two or three thousand acres, ten or twelve miles below Cincinnati, lives in a princely mansion, and in the most princely style. "Hard cider," indeed! we question if he would condescend even to smell a cider press, much less to drink its produce after it had turned to vinegar.

This is not all—the General is not only wealthy now, but has always been so. Besides the wealth which he may have derived from his ancestors, he has been a hanger on upon the public treasury, an office holder, in some shape or other, almost from infancy, and has received enough of the public money to constitute at least three moderate fortunes. In 1790 he entered the service of the United States as an Ensign in the first Regiment of Infantry, and from that period, down to the commencement of General Jackson's administration, was almost constantly in the pay of the government, either as Ensign, Lieutenant, Captain,

Aid de Camp, Secretary or Governor of the Northwestern Territory or of Indiana, Indian Commissioner, Major General, Senator or Representative in Congress, or as Minister to Columbia. In these various capacities, he has drawn from the public treasury the immense sum of *eighty-one thousand and forty-seven dollars.*

How independent nine-tenths of the people of the United States would feel with only one-eighth of this sum. Into how many of the "log cabins" of the country would one thousand dollars carry content and happiness. How much want would it relieve—how much misery would it dissipate—how much sorrow would it soothe—how much care would it wipe away—how much pinching hunger would it drive from the doors of such cabins, and how many sheriffs and constables could be appeased by it.

To the real tenants of the "log cabins" we appeal, and ask them what sympathy can exist between them, and the man who has wallowed in wealth from his cradle. Can he be supposed to enter into your feelings, to know your wants, or to feel for your distresses? Have any of you ever seen him or his most active partisans enter your doors, enquire into your wants, soothe your distresses, or contribute to your comfort? These are the acts that mark an interest in your situation—these are tokens of sympathy for your sufferings, worth all the parades and exhibitions that could be got up from now until doomsday.

When you see these things, but not until then, you may begin to feel that General Harrison is the laboring man's friend; and, if his political principles accord with your own, to vote for him. But be not carried away by the simulated cry in his favor. He is no inmate of a "log cabin"—he never used "hard cider" as his common beverage. And even if he did, it requires other and higher qualifications than the doing of any or all of these things, to render him capable of filling the Presidential chair with credit to himself and the nation.

ANNIVERSARY OF THE FIRST SETTLEMENT OF KENTUCKY.

Preparations are being made by the citizens of the counties of Madison and Clarke to celebrate the 65th Anniversary of the settlement of Kentucky. A meeting of the citizens of Madison was held on the 6th ult., at which a large committee of conference was appointed, to correspond with any committee that might be appointed by the citizens of Clarke; and on the 27th ult. the citizens of the latter county held a meeting at Winchester and appointed a committee of arrangement and invitation, and a committee of conference, which met the Madison committee on the 28th ult. to concert measures and determine the mode of celebration.

The time fixed upon for the celebration is the 22d and 23d of this month. The fort at Boonsborough was commenced on the 1st of April, 1775, but not completed until the 14th of June following. The 22d and 23d of May has been selected as a matter of convenience by the committee of arrangements, although the 1st of April would be the true day.

If this Anniversary is to be celebrated in a proper spirit and a proper feeling—as a memorial solely of the courage and perseverance of the first settlers of this State, all will feel free to participate. Such we fear will not be the case—we have seen too many gatherings which professed to be "without distinction to party," and are too well acquainted with the leaders in this matter, to suppose that it will eventuate in any thing else than a Harrison meeting.

We hope otherwise, and shall be glad if we are disappointed in our anticipations. We shall see, however, whether Mr. James T. Morehead's oration is any thing better than a political harangue—whether there are not partisan addresses by others, and whether, in some shape or other, a test of the political opinions of those present is not contrived.

The Louisville Journal states that John C. Wright "has taken charge of the Cincinnati Gazette." It is but a short time since that Mr. Wright took charge of Gen. Harrison.—Will he be able to attend properly to both "charges" at once?

THE "CONFIDENTIAL COMMITTEE."—Our readers will be amused at the way the Philadelphia U. S. Gazette pours it into the "Confidential Committee." "An aggregation of impolitic asses," forsooth. Well, we cannot say that the Gazette was much in the wrong, although it has since succumbed to their sway, and has now a fair claim to a portion of the "ridicule" which the Whigs have not had "power enough to avert and contain."

"We take some of the Cincinnati papers, and we have never seen a word in them concerning the Harrison 'sense' committee; and our conclusion is, there is a mistake about it in some way or other. Furthermore we say, that if there be such a self constituted body of three, they are an association of impudent and impolitic asses—with whom Gen. Harrison has not any whigs of the Union can henceforth hold sentiments in common, without a claim to ridicule of which they are not ambitious, and which they have power enough to avert and contain."—U. S. Gazette.

We copy the paragraphs below from the Pittsburgh Mercury of the 29th ult., but refrain from comment upon them until the facts mentioned are better authenticated.—If it be true that General Harrison, as security for his son, is actually a defaulter to the Government to a large amount, it would become his partisans to be less loud in their denunciations of "log treasurers."

A DEFAULTER.

It is one of the greatest boasts of the federal prints, that Gen. Harrison, in the forty-seven years he has held office, has not filched any of the public property. They dwell with much satisfaction on the assumption that he is not a defaulter, notwithstanding all his opportunities and temptations to become one. The following extra t of a letter from Washington city to the editor of the Richmond Enquirer, will show that if Harrison is not a defaulter, he is sadly in arrears to the U. S. Treasury.

Gen. Harrison has ever lived most prodigally. And the habits of profuse expenditure, which he taught his son, have probably done much more to make him a peculator, than the precepts of the General could effect to keep him out of crime. Should Gen. Harrison be elected President, the people will expect him to fork over the balance for which he is security—and thereby set a good example to less prominent defaulters, and those who are their bail. It will take nearly one year's salary to settle up this old score with Uncle Sam. And in the present hard times it would be a relief to the people of the country to know they had a part of the salary of their President paid in advance. It would perhaps add to the General's chances of success if the Committee should pledge themselves that he should serve the first year to cancel the old account.—Here is the extract:

"It is a fact no less astounding than true, and the archives of the government will place it beyond a controversy, that J. C. S. Harrison, the son of General Harrison, and a receiver of public money at Vincennes, in Indiana, was removed from office by President Jackson, because he was a defaulter to the amount of \$25,000 to the Government; and a large amount still remains due to the Government, notwithstanding General Harrison was his security. Behold the auspices of the new Administration! Behold the harbinger of Harrison reform!"

Knowing that the abolitionists require pledges of all candidates before they will support them, and seeing that they do support Gen. Harrison, can any reasonable man doubt for an instant that he has given private pledges to their leaders that he will favor their views, and endeavor to carry out their principles? It would be insanity to doubt it!—Lexington Gazette.

How preposterous, how pitifully preposterous it is, for any man to believe, or pretend to believe, that Gen. Harrison has given pledges to the leaders of the abolitionists to favor their views, when it is well known that their newspaper organs, the whole ten of them, are exhorting the party to oppose him with all their might. We do not say, that to believe such a thing would be the "height of insanity," but we do say that it would be the depth of idiocy.—Louisville Journal.

"How preposterous, how pitifully preposterous it is, for any man to believe, or pretend to believe, that Gen. Harrison has [not] given pledges to the leaders of the abolitionists," when he knows that the General was nominated through their influence, "and that their newspaper organs, the whole ten of them," immediately raised the shout of victory, and claimed his nomination as a great abolition triumph. We do not say that such conduct is "the depth of idiocy," but we do say that it is the height of duplicity.

POLITICAL PROSPECTS IN INDIANA.

The following letter from a highly respectable gentleman of Indiana, to a friend in this city, may be relied on as the opinion of one who has had the best opportunities for forming a correct estimate, and who has too much integrity to attempt to deceive. Indeed, he has but expressed the opinion entertained by all impartial and intelligent men, who have noticed the progress of events in Indiana during the last two years. Previous to the late Congressional election but a single democrat (the Hon. Ratliffe Boon) had been able to retain his seat in the House of Representatives, but at the late election five democrats were chosen, and if McCarty had not run, and it had not been for the objections to Mr. Owen's religious opinions, every whig would have been ousted. The Legislature, also, was completely revolutionized, democratic majorities being chosen in both branches. The elections then showed, nor have we since seen any thing to prove that a change has taken place in public opinion, a democratic majority in the State of at least ten thousand. We have no fear that Mr. Van Buren will not obtain at least as many.

DEAR SIR:—A glance at the federal prints of the day, without any recurrence to facts and circumstances of universal notoriety, might induce the reader to suppose that the federal party of the State of Indiana were at present in the ascendancy, and would continue so until the elections of August and November. Now to every candid and intelligent man in the State, this is known not to be the case. Such silly misrepresentations are put forth for the purpose of influencing elections in other States, whilst in Indiana it is as universally understood that the democratic party will succeed at the approaching summer and fall elections, by increased majorities over the last year's returns, as that the sun rises in the east and sets in the west. The stupid, childish fooleries of parading the streets of our towns and villages with

painted canoes, log cabins, flags and mottoes—whilst little boys and girls, hardly in their teens, are whooping and howling during the hours devoted to rest and repose by the laboring and reflecting portion of the community, has had no other effect than to produce feelings of contempt and pity in the breasts of those who do the voting, pay the taxes, and, in war times, fight the battles of the country. Indiana, although she has always been democratic to the very core, had permitted her Halls of Legislature to be filled, pretty much, with the noisy, monthing beggars for popular favor, until the last year, when she became tired of their misrule, and with one single effort the democracy made a clean sweep. The last Legislature went to work like men, and thoroughly and effectually, as far as it was possible to do so, purged the public weal from the filth and folly of federal mismanagement and corruption. Since that time the cause of democracy has been gaining ground day by day; is still gaining, and will so continue, till the governments, both State and General, shall have settled down peaceably and quietly—no more to be disturbed by abolitionists or federalists, self styled whigs or Hartford Convention Tories. My information is from almost every portion of the State; it is such as you may place confidence in, and I do not hesitate to say, that our talented candidate for Governor, Gen. Howard, will beat his competitor, Biggar, at least 6,000 votes—and many well informed men say his majority will rise above 10,000.

The Presidential vote will be about the same—as the party lines are, and will be tightly drawn. General Harrison, at the last election, it is true, received the vote of this State, and so did a large majority of the federal candidates for the State Legislature at that time. Harrison was voted for then as the independent candidate, running on his own hook—was supposed to be a democrat—a staunch, unflinching anti-abolitionist. But now, he is just as distinctly known to be the caucus candidate of that pibald convention, commonly called the Harrisburgh, but more recently the Hartford Convention—to be a U. S. Bank man, and in close hug with that most wicked and abominable of all earthly associations, the society of abolitionists. Col. John Speed Smith's letter, which is freely circulated, however complimentary and candid, will avail nothing; the virtue of personal courage, to which he bears testimony, we are willing to accord to General Harrison—it is a virtue too common to the American soldier to be denied him. But all this will not avail him here—his late unfortunate associations have utterly ruined and prostrated him, and his once green and flourishing fame has fallen, indeed, into the "sear and yellow leaf."

ANOTHER NIGHT SCENE.

We noticed, a week or two since, that the House of Representatives had gone through a sitting of twenty-nine hours, without adjournment. We said then that the efforts of the majority to force through their measures in the House, without giving the opposition an opportunity of fairly investigating them, was unworthy of the representatives of freemen. We have the same remark to make now. In the House of Representatives, for the last three or four weeks, the civil appropriation bill has been under discussion in Committee of the Whole; the friends of the administration have been anxious, almost from the very commencement of the discussion, to have the bill taken from the Committee of the Whole, and reported to the House, where the previous question would enable them to terminate the discussion at any time they saw proper, and bring the House to a direct vote upon it. For this purpose they have protracted the sittings to a late hour every night, for the last two weeks. The opposition, however, determined not to be driven into submission to their plans, have held out against them, even to their great personal inconvenience, and to the deprivation of that rest which is necessary to comfort and health.

On the 28th ult. the civil appropriation bill was again taken up, and the discussion continued until 10 o'clock at night, when the Committee rose for want of a quorum, a motion for a call of the House was made, and, after two hours' debate, carried. The Sergeant at Arms commenced his arrests some time after midnight, and continued arresting and bringing in members for twelve hours. Expenses were rendered by more than one hundred members. All sorts of excuses were made; but, with one or two exceptions, none were received from the payment of the 29th ult. The call of the House was suspended, from the necessity of the case, at 12 o'clock on the 29th. The House then resolved itself again into Committee of the Whole upon the same bill, and continued in most excited state until 7 o'clock, P. M. when Mr. Jones, the Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means, gave notice that he was unable to remain longer in the House. His presence being indispensable to the progress of the bill, an adjournment, of necessity, took place, after an uninterrupted session of thirty-one hours.

Such proceedings are eminently calculated to bring the National Legislature into disrepute, and to render its laws, instead of being regarded as the emanations of the assembled wisdom of the nation, contemptible, as the ebullitions of party spleen. They require the corrective of popular sentiment, and we shall be grossly deceived if they do not in the end receive it.

We extract the above from the Reporter of yesterday, for two reasons—first, it is one day later than our Congress dates; and, second, we wish to say a few words upon it. It is now about five months since the present session of Congress commenced, and up to this day, so far as intelligence has been received, but two appropriation bills have been passed—one for the payment of the members' salaries, and the other for the payment of the pensioners. The latter bill was forced out of the Committee of the Whole by fatiguing the whig members into compliance.

The reason of the delay is this—all bills for the appropriation of money must be first

considered in committee of the whole House, where it is in the power of a fictitious minority to detain them forever by speaking against time, by proposing interminable amendments, and by raising infinite points of order—and, as the previous question, a successful call for which forces a direct vote upon the main question, cannot be called, the majority have no other made by which they can protect their rights, and pass the laws necessary to the existence of the government, but to refuse to adjourn until they have forced the minority, from physical exhaustion, to consent that such bills may be reported to the House, where the majority can exercise its just rights.

The game now playing by the whigs in Congress is by no means a new thing. At the last session the general appropriation bills were forced out of the committee of the whole by a session of nearly two days and nights—this year the pension bill was forced out of the committee by a session of twenty-nine hours, and the treasury note bill by another protracted sitting. And now, after a sitting of thirty-one hours, the house has been forced to adjourn, through the physical inability of Mr. Jones, whose presence, as Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means, was indispensable.

In the mean time all the officers of government (except the members of Congress) from the President down to the lowest office-holder, the army, the navy, and the workmen upon the public buildings and in the navy yards, must go unpaid. And for what? Why must the wheels of government be stopped? Why are all the public functionaries, at home and abroad, and our sailors, soldiers and workmen to starve, or be driven to the necessity of selling their claims to slavers and brokers for the means of subsistence? For no other reason than to afford the whigs a chance of manufacturing political capital out of the distresses that are inevitably consequent upon their conduct. They attempted to defeat the pension appropriation bill, that they might be able to raise a hue and cry, and curse the administration for starving the old soldiers. Defeated in that effort, they aim to stop the wheels of government, by refusing to appropriate money to pay the public officers, although ample funds are now in the public treasury, which are justly due to those who look up to the government for their daily bread.

We lay those facts before our readers, and ask them to ponder upon them. The time was when the great political parties of this country took the field openly in every contest—ranged themselves under opposite leaders and principles—fought the fight fairly, and surrendered the control of public affairs to the victorious. It was an opposition grounded upon principle, and for principles they contended. The minority condemned the measures of the majority, and endeavored to render them odious by proving them to be unconstitutional or impolitic—but they never opposed a fictitious opposition, such as we have just described, to the passage of ordinary and indispensable laws. It was reserved for a party that has taken the field without the declaration of a single principle, to conduct their warfare in defiance of all principle.

Notwithstanding these facts, as well known to the Reporter as to us, the editor says "that the efforts of the majority to force through their measures in the House, without giving the opposition an opportunity of fairly investigating them, is unworthy of the representatives of freemen." An opportunity of fairly investigating them! In the name of common sense, how long do they want? The Reporter admits that the civil appropriation bill has been under "discussion" in the Committee of the Whole for "the last three or four weeks," but it is upwards of six weeks since it was first called up. Is not this time enough—would there be no opportunity for discussion in the House? Does not the Reporter recollect that the first two months of the session were wasted by the whigs in an effort to foist five men into Congress, whom the people of New Jersey had refused to elect?

Let the editor of that paper look at the style of the "discussion" in which his party is engaged in relation to the civil appropriation bill. See Mr. Briggs opposing a motion to amend the bill, by striking out \$3000, and inserting \$2500, which latter sum is the salary of the Commissioner of Pensions, the former sum having been wrongly inserted. This single fact shows the character of the "discussion" carried on by the whigs to spin out the time of Congress, and reduce the government to a state of nominal bankruptcy.

So passes the glory of the World.—The Philadelphia Gazette, in an endeavor to create an impression that the letter of Harrison's three thinkers is a forgery, says they are all *Frances Wright avarians*! and that one of them oversteps a ten pail alley! What will John C. Wright, the Ajax of Adams's administration, say to this? Certainly labors in the federal cause are ill repaid, when John C. Wright is thus unjustly belittled by the party to which his whole life and talents have been devoted.—*Pittsburgh Courier*.

AN ACT TO ESTABLISH THE MECHANICS' INSTITUTE, AND SAVINGS INSTITUTION, OF LEXINGTON.

Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, That an Association, to be known by the name and style of "The Mechanics' Institute and Savings Institution of Lexington," whose principal business shall be to teach mechanics in all their various branches, and to instruct students and apprentices, and for that purpose may establish such Literary Professors, and employ such teachers, as the Institute shall deem necessary and proper.

Sec. 2. The said Institute and Savings Institution may acquire and hold real and personal estate, not exceeding One Million of Dollars, including their Capital Stock, to be hereinafter provided for; the Capital Stock of the Institute shall be five hundred thousand dollars, to consist of, and be subscribed in shares of fifty dollars each, and for the purpose of raising the stock books shall be opened in the Town of Lexington, at such places and times as the commissioners hereinafter named shall designate, until the sum of five thousand dollars shall be subscribed, and not exceeding the sum of five hundred thousand dollars. When it shall be the duty of the commissioners to give public notice, to one or more newspapers printed in the City of Lexington, of the fact, and require the stockholders to meet at such place as they shall designate in the notice, to elect twelve directors from among their own body, and the directors so elected shall proceed to elect a President and Cashier, and to appoint such other officers, agents and servants, as they may deem necessary. Which association shall thenceforward have corporate existence; and may, by the name and style of "The Mechanics' Institute and Savings Institution, of the City of Lexington," contract and be contracted with, sue and be sued, defend and be defended, in all courts, and do and perform all acts, necessary and proper under this charter, and not inconsistent with the laws of the land.

Sec. 3. The said corporation shall have power to make and have common seal, and the same at pleasure may break, alter or change, as well as to ordain, make and establish, all necessary and proper bye laws, and rules for its government, not inconsistent with the laws of the land.

Sec. 4. It shall and may be lawful for the corporation to acquire by purchase, or otherwise any ground and houses necessary and to erect suitable buildings, in which to hold their meetings, deliver lectures and impart education; and it may be lawful for the Transylvania University, or any other building, or the grounds of the University, provided, two-thirds of the Trustees for the time being, shall concur in a vote to do so, which vote shall be by yeas and nays, and recorded in the Journals of said University.

Sec. 5. In addition to lecturing on Mechanics, and the appointment and organization of the requisite number of Professors and Teachers for the Institute, the Institute shall have power and authority to subscribe and pay for as many Scholarships as the Directors shall deem necessary, in the Institute of Transylvania University.

Sec. 6. The Directors of the said Mechanics' Institute and Savings Institution, shall have power and authority to establish an office of Discount and Deposit in the City of Lexington, and may loan money, and may allow an interest on deposits, at an interest not exceeding six per centum per annum to depositors, to discount notes, negotiable and payable at said office, or to negotiate any chartered Bank in the State to buy and sell stocks, to deal in exchange and gold and silver bullion, and in all mechanical inventions and labor, and to teach operative as well as theoretic Mechanics, and also letters and science, and to allow their servants, teachers and agents reasonable salaries or compensation, and to deal and trade for such articles as may be necessary for the carrying on their business.

Sec. 7. They shall have power to grant to graduates diplomas, or enter them for graduation in Transylvania University, as they may deem best.

Sec. 8. That the corporation shall not make or issue notes or bills of credit, in the nature of Bank notes; or bills payable on demand, or at a future date, to bearer or order, or in any other form, nor shall it issue checks, or drafts, or orders, or certificates of deposit, for the purpose, or with the intent of circulating the same as Bank notes, and the representation of money; but it shall be lawful for the corporation to give bonds or notes to any persons, or order, for purchases actually made for the use of the Institution.

Sec. 9. That John Norton, Luther Stevens, Patterson Isin, Stephen Chipley, Nichl. Gough, and Charles H. Wickliffe, or any three of them, shall be and are hereby appointed Commissioners, to open books for the subscription of Stock, agreeably to the provisions of this charter.

Sec. 10. After the completion of the number of shares shall be subscribed, and the amount paid required for the Institute to commence operations, the Directors shall have power to open the books from time to time, until the whole amount of stock shall be subscribed, and may, if they deem proper, sell the new stock at an advance for the use of the Institute.

Sec. 11. At the time of subscribing on the opening of the books by the Commissioners, each subscriber shall pay to the Commissioners five dollars on each share subscribed, and not less than one dollar on each share, and such as shall pay that amount on the shares voted. And all money so paid shall be handed over by the Commissioners to the Directors of the Institute, so soon as the Board is organized.

Sec. 12. So soon as the Company shall be organized, they shall notify the Judge of the Circuit Court of the county of Fayette that the amount has been paid to enable the Institute to go into operation. In gold and silver and paper of the incorporated bank of the State, or in gold, as the case shall be, and request the appointment of some person to examine and report the money so paid in; on which notice being given to the Judge, it shall be his duty to appoint some suitable person to make such examination, whose duty it shall be to count the money and take the oaths or affirmations of the Cashier and the President or some one Director, and the Cashier or President, that according to their best knowledge and belief, the money so paid in is bona fide the property of the subscribers, and that the amount of money counted, and by whose oaths or affirmations he has identified and proven it.—Whereupon, it shall be the duty of the Judge to cause it to be recorded, and he shall furthermore make an order that the Institute shall pay to the Commissioner such compensation as to him shall appear just, and the amount so allowed, cause to be certified to the Directors of the Institute, and the Judge shall moreover issue his warrant to the Corporation, reciting that he hath caused the money paid in to be counted, and that the Corporation is authorized to transact business agreeable to their charter.

Sec. 13. It shall be the duty of the Corporation whenever required so to do, to answer on oath to any request, order or resolution of the Legislature, or either branch of it, and to forward all times to open the books, papers and records to the inspection of either House, or a Committee of either branch, raised for the purpose.

Sec. 14. That this charter shall continue and be in force from the first day of March, 1840, until the first day of March, 1850; but should the charter not be accepted, and go into operation within five years, next after the first day of March, 1840, it shall cease and determine, and be void, and should said charter be accepted, and the Corporation go into operation, and there after cease to do business at any one time, for two years, that the charter shall for such non user become void, and of no effect.

Sec. 15. That in voting the stock of the Institution, the following rules shall be observed, to-wit: for every share, as far as ten, one vote, and for every five shares thereafter, as far as fifty

shares, one vote; and as far as one hundred shares thereafter, one vote for every ten shares; and one vote for every twenty shares thereafter, which any individual or corporation shall hold; and every stockholder may vote in person or by proxy.

Sec. 16. It shall and may be lawful for all free persons, bodies corporate and politic, and the county of Fayette, by the County Court, to be subscribers and stockholders in the said Institute.

Sec. 17. The lands, goods and chattels, and choses in action, which said corporation shall possess, other than the capital stock aforesaid, shall be the lands necessary to transact their business on, and such personal and real estate or choses in action, as shall be given, or pledged to the institution in payment of its debts.

Sec. 18. If the said Institute and Savings Institution shall at any time violate the charter, or shall fail to make, or unnecessarily delay when demanded thereto, the payment of any monies due and owing to depositors, on the presentation of the certificate of deposit, the Legislature reserves to itself the right to repeal or modify this charter, or of directing a sequestrator to try the facts alleged, in its discretion.

Approved 20th February, 1840.

I certify that the foregoing is a true copy of the act, placed in my hands by the Clerk of the Senate and House of Representatives of the last General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, for publication.

A. G. HODGES,
Public Printer.

April 8th, 1840.

From the Buffalo Commercial Advertiser.

DESTRUCTION OF BROCK'S MONUMENT.

Every tourist will remember Brock's monument, which crowns the heights of Queenstown, and adds so much to the picturesque beauty of the landscape. Yesterday morning about 1 o'clock, the inhabitants of Lewistown and Queenstown were aroused by a report like that of the heaviest artillery. On looking out, a column of smoke was seen slowly ascending from the tall monument, and as it drifted away, the obelisk like tower was discovered to be rent and shattered from "turret to foundation stone." What possible motive could have induced this worse than Vandal outrage, we are at a loss to imagine. No man was more universally respected on both sides the line than Gen. Sir Isaac Brock. Brave, courteous and humble to a degree that reminded one of a pious chevalier of former times, he commanded the esteem of his country's enemies even in the time of war; and had his life been spared and he continued in command, the escutcheon of England would not now be stained by the ruthless atrocities perpetrated by her forces and savage allies, in the campaigns of '13 and '14. Nought but the most wanton and fiendish malignity could have prompted any one thus sacrilegiously to disturb the repose of the gallant and honored dead.

From the Louisville Advertiser.

THE WAY THE WHIGS DISPOSE OF THE PEOPLE'S MONEY.

We have devoted some attention to the report of the Committee on the Sinking Fund, made at the last session of the Legislature of Kentucky, and find among the accompanying documents of that report, a letter addressed to the Committee by J. M. Bullock, Esq. in which it appears our Whig Governor has allowed Mr. Bullock \$3,000, for negotiating in New York, in 1838 or '9, a sale of State bonds amounting to \$1,250,000. Mr. Bullock has also been allowed \$308 13 for his expenses and the cost of printing and forwarding the bonds to Frankfort for the Governor's signature. During the time of this negotiation and sale of Kentucky Bonds, Mr. Bullock was drawing from the public Treasury of the State, an annual salary of \$1,000, as Secretary of State, and the further sum of \$750 a year as Secretary to the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund. What ought the good people of Kentucky to think of their Whig rulers, when told that one assistant engineer with a salary of 3,000 dollars a year, and his expenses besides paid by the State, has been allowed also to draw 2,000 during the same year for extra services? Of course they must think it quite of a piece with the lavish gifts to Mr. Bullock, the Secretary of State, who, besides the joint salaries of his two offices, 1,750, has received at the lavish hands of his Whig patrons 3,000 dollars of the people's money for extra services during a few months of a pleasurable excursion to New York, just as if his fixed salary were not enough to entitle the State to his services. But even this was not lavish enough for Whig rulers, and to fill up the measure of their gifts, they allowed him not only the further sum of \$908 13, as before stated, for his expenses, but actually a clerk at \$300 salary to attend his office in his absence! The charge of \$908 13 is a very curious, if not mysterious item. We find it thus introduced:—"For defraying the expenses of the agent, printing and numbering the bonds, employing a young man worthy of such confidence to bear them to Kentucky, and back again to New York, for the signature of the Governor and seal of the State—\$908 13."

We infer from this entry, that our economical Whig Governor sent Mr. Bullock all the way to New York to sell State bonds, without giving him the bonds which he was to sell when he got there—that after he had bargained for the sale of some quantity of bonds, he had to get them printed in New York, and then to "employ a young man worthy of such confidence," to travel all the way thence to Frankfort, for the Governor's signature and the seal of the State to be affixed to them, and then take his pleasure back to New York; for all which higgling, capering and pleasuring, Old Kentucky had to foot the bill! Now, one would think some Whig printer and editor of Kentucky could have been found to whom some share of this lavish expenditure would not have come amiss; but the blunder of sending off the State Secretary at high pressure steam, with his finger in his mouth, without any bonds in his pocket would not have been complete, had a Whig printer been employed. And, as to the "confidential young man"—what was Mr. Secretary Bullock doing in the city of New York after he had bargained for the sale, that prevented him from saving the hire of the "young man," by taking the trip back and forwarding himself?—for it must be borne in mind, that during the time this very trusty young gentleman was coming and going,

Mr. Bullock's salary was growing up against the State, and his expenses were to be charged against the people whom he was paid to serve. After the bargain was made for the sale of the bonds, he could do nothing until they arrived. Indeed, His Excellency, the Governor, and Mr. Bullock, the Secretary, seem to have been conscious that these charges and allowances required some apology—for we can hardly call it explanation—and, good people of Kentucky, what do you think the apology is? Pray, do not laugh when we tell you; your indignation would be more suitable than your mirth. The apology is this: "That there have been many other worse charges than these, allowed heretofore."

Is it any wonder that Kentucky should have an empty Treasury, or that she should not be able to replenish it while the Federal party rule her destinies and handle her resources?

A further research into the report of the Committee on the Sinking Fund, and a close inspection of the documents which accompanied it, may, from time to time, afford us the means of throwing much more light on "THE WAY THE PEOPLE'S MONEY GOES."

SPIRIT OF THE MEXICAN JOURNALS.

We have received files of papers from the city of Mexico to the 29th of March, from which we make the following extracts:

The formidable tribes of Indians, the Apaches and the Comanches, have invaded the Mexican States of Nuevo Leon and Chihuahua, on the west side of the river Bravo del Norte. The people of these frontier States complain that, while the Government sends troops to Yucatan to oppose the revolutionists in that State, the frontier is left to its own defence.

The disorganized state of the Mexican Confederation is compared to that of Guatemala, where each State opposing the Republic, has constituted itself an independent State, with a separate Constitution. These miniature republics propose to form treaties with foreign powers. Of the States of Mexico, Texas is represented as an independent Republic—Yucatan declares itself to be an independent people—Chihuahua, Nuevo Leon, Sonora, Sinaloa, the Californias and New Mexico, have formed a new Republic, called the *Republic of North Mexico*.

The Republic of North Mexico was established by a provincial Government on the 6th of February. Twenty deputies from the different States met in convention at the town of Guerrero de Tamaulipas, and adopted resolutions for the Government of the New Republic. Jesus Cardenas was elected provisional President, and Antonio Canales was appointed Commander-in-Chief of the Army.

The first article of the resolutions adopted by the convention, declares that "the people of the frontier of North Mexico, owe no allegiance to the actual Government of Mexico." A Congress of Deputies from all the States will assemble on the 28th of May, to adopt a form of Government, and organize it.—*Globe*.

"High Prices."—Notwithstanding Texas is one of the finest countries in the world for corn and wheat, its paper money has so enhanced prices that flour has lately been sold for \$100 per bbl.; corn for \$14 per bushel; and pork for \$75 per hundred!—The working man under such a currency should receive about \$30 for a day's labor—he receives now about three dollars per day.

The above extract shows very plainly, that high wages are not always a sign of the prosperous condition of the working classes. Though the wages which a day's labor commands in Texas are nearly three times as much in amount as are received by mechanics in the United States, yet the condition of laborers there when compared with laborers in this country, is most intolerable. To purchase a single barrel of flour, a Texan mechanic is compelled to labor nearly six weeks, while one of our workmen, receiving but one third the amount of wages, can purchase a barrel with but five days' labor. This difference arises from the disparity between the wages of labor in the two countries, and the prices of other commodities. It is not the high nominal amount of money which is paid for his labor that benefits the laborer, but the proportion which that amount bears to the necessities of life; and the more valuable the currency in any country, the more favorable are these proportions to the encouragement of industry.

Ledger.

A more preposterous notion was never advanced, than that the democratic policy operates adversely upon the interests of the great laboring classes. That a policy, the leading doctrine of which is equal and exact justice to all, which insists upon economy in the expenditures of government, which would restore legislation to its legitimate sphere, which would abrogate the artificial systems that impoverish and corrupt society, which would establish the hard currency of the constitution, and by establishing it, give permanency to employment and sure rewards to industry, that such a policy would interfere with the property or rights of any honest set of men, is certainly one of the most extravagant assumptions that we ever mislaid or disgraced the human mind. We call it an assumption, because it rashly asserts what neither reason nor justice sustains; and an extravagant assumption, because common reason, and the simplest notions of justice alike condemn it as without foundation in fact, in history or in argument. It is an assumption cut from the block, having neither truth nor the semblance of truth to sustain it, but in its beginning and end, is a purely gratuitous taking for granted position which candid and sane minds indignantly repel. And that this should be done by a party sustaining a system of banking, which is the most fatal of all curses that avarice and injustice inflict upon productive labor, should indulge in charges like these, is a degree of hypocrisy, as profligate as it is known to be.—*N. Y. Ec. Post*.

From the Baltimore Republican.

CURRENCY.

The numerous calls made upon us for copies of the number of the Republican containing the essay written by Mr. Biddle, some years since, on the subject of the currency, and the proper course of Banking, has been such as to induce us to re-publish it. It shows so clearly that the currency in this country has always been controlled by the Banks, that no one can read it without being perfectly convinced that nothing can be more fallacious and ridiculous than the pretence of the Whigs that the present depression has resulted from any measures adopted by the Administration. The very course which he describes as calculated to produce embarrassment and distress, the accumulation of a large foreign debt, a reduction of exports and a suspension of specie payments, is precisely such as our Banks, and particularly the United States Bank of Pennsylvania, are known to have pursued, and which has been condoned by the Democratic party. He says nothing of any effect that can be produced upon the currency by the Administration, because he knew that the Government does not possess the power to effect it, was desperate enough or reckless enough to make such silly assertions as those upon which the Whig papers now abound upon the subject. Any one who now doubts, and desires to be correctly informed in relation to the matter, should read this document.

ESSAY ON THE CURRENCY, BY MR. N. BIDDLE.

"The currency of the United States consists of coin, and of bank notes promising to pay coin. As long as the banks can always pay the coin they promise, they are useful, because, in a country where the moneyed capital is disproportionate to the means of employing capital, the substitution of credit with less coin, by means of course saves the expense of that coin. But this advantage has by its side a great danger. Banks are often directed by needy persons who borrow too much, or by sanguine persons anxious only to increase their profits without much pecuniary interest or personal responsibility in the administration. The constant tendency of banks, therefore, is to lend too much, and to put too many notes in circulation. The addition of many notes, even while they are as good as coin, may be injurious, because the increase of the mixed mass of money generally occasions a rise in the price of all commodities. The consequence is, that the high price of foreign productions tempts foreigners to send us a large amount of their commodities, while the high price of domestic productions prevent the foreigners from taking in exchange a large amount of our commodities. When, therefore, you buy from foreign exporters more than they buy from you, as they cannot take the paper part of your currency, they must take the coin part. If this is done to a considerable extent, the danger is that the banks will be obliged to pay so much of their coin for their notes as to leave them not a sufficient quantity to answer the demand for it, in which case the banks fail, and the community is deranged. To prevent this, a prudent banker, the moment it perceives an unusual demand for its notes, and has reason to fear a drain on its vaults, should immediately diminish the amount of its notes, and call in a part of its debts. So, on the large scale, when the banks of a country perceive such a demand for coin for exportation as to diminish too much the stock of coin necessary for their banking purposes, they should stop the exportation. Thus they can always be sure their affairs have been well managed; and here lies the test of bank management."

"The law of a mixed currency of coin and paper is, that when, from superabundance of the mixed mass, too much of the coin part leaves the country, the remainder must be preserved by diminishing the paper part, so as to make the mixed part more valuable in proportion. It is this principle, by diminishing the paper which protects it. Its value consists in its elasticity—its power of alternate expansion and contraction to suit the state of the community; and, when it loses its flexibility, it no longer contains within itself the means of its own defence, and is full of hazard. In truth the merit of a bank is nearly in proportion to the degree of its flexibility of its means. If a bank lends its money on mortgages, on notes, for long terms, and to persons careless of its interests, it incurs this great risk; that on one hand, its notes are payable on demand, while on the other its debts cannot be called in without delay—a delay fatal to its credit and character. This is the general error of banks, who do not always discriminate between two things, especially distinct, in banking, a debt ultimately secure, and a debt eventually payable. But a well managed bank has its funds mainly in short loans to persons in business—the result of business transactions payable on a day named, which the parties are able to pay, and will pay at any sacrifice, in order to escape mercantile dishonor. Such a bank has its funds, therefore, constantly repaid into it, and is able to say whether it will not lend them out again."

"A bank so managed, if it finds too much demand for its coin, it should begin by not lending more than it receives every day; and then goes further, by not lending as much as its income, declining to renew the notes of its debtors and obliging them to pay a part or the whole, making it a rule to keep its discounts within its income. The operation proceeds thus: by issuing new notes, but requiring something from your debtors, you oblige them to return to you the bank notes you had them, or their equivalent in cash. The bank notes are scarce—this makes them more valuable—this makes the goods for which they are generally exchanged less valuable; the debtor, in his anxiety to get your note, being willing to sell his goods at a sacrifice. This brings down the prices of goods, and makes every thing cheaper. Then the remedy begins; the foreigner, finding that his goods must be sold so low, sends no more; the American importer, finding that he cannot make money by importing them, imports no more. The remainder of the coin, of course, is not sent out after new imports, but stays at home, where it finds better employment in purchasing these cheap articles; when the foreigner hears of this state of things, he sends back the coin he took away. He took it away merely because your own domestic production was so high that he could not make any profit in his own country by taking it. But when the news reaches him that his productions are very cheap in our country, he will also learn that our productions are cheap too, and he sends back the coin by diminishing our paper, and it will stay until driven away by another superabundance of paper. Such is the circle which a mixed currency is always describing. Like the power of steam, it is constantly useful in prudent hands, but of tremendous hazard when not controlled, and the practical wisdom in managing it lies in seeing the proper moment to expand and contract it; taking care, in working with such explosive material, whenever there is doubt, to incline to the side of safety."

"These simple elements explain the present situation of the country. Its disorder is a very trading, brought on by overbanking. The remedy is to bank less and to trade less."

"It is the order of nature, that if men or nations live extravagantly, they must first suffer till they repair losses by prudence, and that neither men nor nations should impose on the community by promises to pay what they cannot pay."

A SCREAMER.—There is a young lady of "sweet sixteen" down the Seneca river, who cuts her two cords of wood per day, when not too much engaged in household affairs. Being a school the other day, she settled some difference between herself and the schoolmaster by trundling him head foremost out of the house, and closing the doors upon him. What a glorious remedy for the "hard times" such a "companion in arms" would be!—*Ohio State Journal*.

From the Globe.

THE MILITIA BILL.

A recent letter from John Campbell, late Treasurer of the United States, (out of whom the Whigs, strangely, as it seems to us, yet suppose that something can be made) contains an allusion to this measure, strikingly illustrative of the shameful uses which have been made of the subject in the recent elections in Virginia, and of the scandalous attempts to deceive the people. It is in the following words:

"1. The first section requires of the militia under 45 and above 20 years of age, to accoutre themselves at their own expense. This would be laying a capitation tax of twenty-four millions upon two millions of people, to be levied and collected within three months after the passage of the bill. The militia are to furnish their arms, accoutrements within three months after the passage of the bill. The direct tax of twenty-four millions, to be levied in two millions, be it remembered, of taxes, where the rich contribute nothing to the poor."

"Under such a state of morals and public sentiment, how long are the liberties of this country to last? Was there ever such a demand for prostitution in the public mind in any country in the world before?"

We invite the reader's attention to the facts we are about to state, and will leave him to decide on the degree of reprobation which such trifling with the honest feelings of a confiding community deserves.

The first section of the act of Congress for the organization of the militia of the United States, passed in 1792, and approved by General Washington, after providing in the words of the bill under consideration, for enrolling and notifying every free able bodied white male citizen of the age of eighteen years, and under the age of forty-five, provides:

"That every citizen so enrolled and notified shall, within six months thereafter, provide himself with a good musket, or firelock, a sufficient bayonet and belt, two spare flints, and a knapsack, shot pouch, and powder horn, twenty balls, suited to the bore of the rifle, and a quarter of a pound of powder; and shall appear so armed, accoutered and provided, when called out to exercise, or into service."

This is now the law of the land, and all the difference between it and the plan proposed by the Secretary of War, is, that the existing law is applicable to all over eighteen years, whereas that submitted by him proposes the minimum age to be twenty years, because experience has demonstrated the bad effects resulting from apprentices and school-boys attending the muster ground.

As, in despotic countries, the people are not permitted to be armed, the section of the law just cited was framed in the very spirit of freedom which animated our forefathers at that day. It not only permitted the people of the United States to be armed and prepared at all times to defend their liberty, but it required by law that they should not neglect this sacred obligation; and, as a further safeguard and surety that the citizens shall be thus provided, "such arms, ammunition and accoutrements, are exempted by the same law from all suits, distresses, executions, or sales for debt or for the payment of taxes."

The democracy now believes, as it did in 1792, that the people of the United States ought to be armed. The whigs, whose every act evinces distrust of the people, seem, on the contrary, inclined to persuade their fellow-citizens to disarm and deliver themselves, defenceless, into the hands of the aristocracy.

The ex-Treasurer affects also to be alarmed at the inconvenience likely to result to the people from being compelled to march from one part of a military district to another, and beyond the limits of the State. As this objection to the bill has been gravely and soberly urged by others, we have referred to the explanations given by the Secretary of War himself. He states, in his explanatory letter addressed to the House of Representatives, that the plan will not abstract a single man from any one State; and subsequently, in his reply to a letter from the Committee on Military Affairs, he says, "that it is proposed to assemble the militia at or near convenient depots of arms to be established within the State to which militia belongs;" it being part of the plan to arm the active class at least, at the expense of Government, and to keep their arms in good order, and fit for immediate use. Of a piece with these, as will hereafter be shown to the satisfaction of every rational man, are most of the misrepresentations of this measure, with which the country has been lately inundated.

BATTALION PARADE.

ATTENTION BATTALIONS!

YOU are hereby notified to parade on Friday, the 8th inst., instead of the 8th and 9th as previously ordered. The two Battalions' Line will be formed on that day at 10 o'clock precisely—the right resting on Short street, opposite the public square. By order of

W. BRYAN, Col. 42d Regt. may 7-18

T. G. RANDALL, Lieut. Col.

HATS, BOOTS, SHOES, &c. &c.

THE subscriber is now opening at No. 15, Main Street, a large and handsome assortment of HATS, BOOTS, SHOES, &c. &c. consisting, in part, of Gentlemen's super Black and White Beaver, Russia and Silk Hats; Gentlemen's Fur and Silk Hats, low price; Gentlemen's Fine Leghorns and Palm Leaf Slippers; Gentlemen's fine Calf and Morocco Boots, Gentlemen's fine Pegged Boots; Men's Kip Boots; Gentlemen's Haggard Boots; Nullifier, Van Buren, and Jack Downing Shoes; Gentlemen's Clay and half Boots; Ladies' Calf, Seal, Morocco and Kid Walking Shoes; Ladies' black and colored Kid Slippers; Children's Gaiter Boots and Shoes; Misses' Shoes and Slippers; together with a handsome assortment of Hosiery, Gloves, Handkerchiefs, Suspenders, Hair and Clothes Brushes, Baskets, Umbrellas, Carriage, Gig and Riding Whips, Walking Canes, and many other goods not mentioned. The above articles have been selected with much care, and will be sold low for Cash, at Wholesale and Retail.

E. J. HAWKINS,
Lexington, April 30, 1840. 1m

